

THE AMERICAN COCKER SPANIEL
CLUB OF CANADA

April-May 1986

Editors: Lois Proctor, Susan Harrison

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Minutes of the meeting of the American Cocker Spaniel Club of
Canada held in Schomberg on April 12, 1986.

Present: Jean Palmer, Carol Watson, Lindsay Watson, Joe Proctor,
Lois Proctor, Sue Harrison, Kay Nickle, Lou Nickle,
Carol Shute and Bert Shute.

The meeting was brought to order at 8:45 p.m. by the President
and the recent election results were announced.
President - Jean Palmer, Vice-President - Carol Watson,
Secretary - Lois Proctor, Treasurer - Sue Harrison.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and accepted by
S. Harrison and seconded by K. Nickle. Treasurer, S. Harrison,
reported a balance on April 11th of \$813.26. This report was
accepted by J. Proctor, seconded by J. Palmer. Carol and Bert
Shute reported that the plans for the A.C.S.C.C. booster shows
on Saturday, May 17 and Sunday, May 18 at Hochelaga, Québec are
progressing well. Carol has received \$70.00 in trophy donations
so far. A discussion followed on the possibility of the Club
donating medallions to winners at all A.C.S.C.C. booster shows in
the future. J. Proctor has been quoted a price of \$2.75 each for
a 2 inch diameter medallion; \$2.95 for 2½ inch diameter. There
would be an additional fee of \$40.00 for casting the Club logo.
Due to the cost, it was felt that we should postpone this idea to
a time when we can better afford it. Also on the subject of
A.C.S.C.C. shows, it was suggested that blue and yellow be used
as Club colours (for trophy table covers, etc.) in an effort to
insure that our shows and other events are uniform and identifiable.

The secretary, L. Proctor, reported that she had called CKC in an
effort to find out if approval had yet been given for a Sanction
Match date for 1986 in Southern Ontario. This application was
submitted to CKC in March 1985. The CKC had not yet processed
this application and we are unable to apply for a Specialty Show
date until after three Sanction matches have been held.

B. & C. Shute have applied for a Sanction Match date in early summer for the Ottawa area and are also awaiting approval.

The secretary read a letter from Gillian Robertson, Manitoba, informing the Club that a date has been approved for a Sanction Match in Winnipeg, Manitoba on October 5, 1986. An estimate of their expenses and a request for start-up funds was read. It was moved by J. Palmer and seconded by B. Shute that our Manitoba members receive \$150.00 to cover preliminary expenses of the Match. Motion carried.

It was then moved by J. Palmer and seconded by B. Shute that \$150.00 be the maximum amount forwarded to members for Sanction Match expenses and that a show report, showing an itemized accounting be sent to the Secretary after the Match. The possibility of the Club supplying ribbons for all A.C.S.C.C. Sanction Matches across Canada was discussed. This would be cheaper, as we would be ordering larger amounts and could then send the required ribbons to the members who are putting on the Match. This would also add to a conformity in all A.C.S.C.C. matches. B. Shute will find out prices in Québec and J. Palmer in Ontario and report back.

A request for a donation from the Hospitality Chairperson, Cynthia Sikora, for the A.S.C. summer specialty was read. Since the American Spaniel Club has supported our efforts over the past few years and considering that this is also good public relations, it was moved by B. Shute and seconded by L. Watson that the A.C.S.C.C. donate \$100.00 to the A.S.C. for their Summer National Show. Motion carried.

Bert and Carol Shute reported some of their observations of the March CKC meeting in Ottawa. The chairpersons for the various CKC committees were appointed at this meeting. Flora McKenzie, Director, Nova Scotia, has been appointed head of both Dog Show Council and Breed Standards. Doreen Nevrault is now in charge of Junior Kennel Clubs. It was moved by C. Watson and seconded by L. Proctor that the minutes of meetings be printed in our newsletter. Carried.

The secretary reported that the Golden Triangle Cocker Spaniel Club had sent a donation of \$50.00 to the A.C.S.C.C. This was gratefully accepted. The meeting adjourned at 11:30 p.m.

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1985 Treasurers' Report

Balance of funds - Dec. 1984	387.11	
Miscellaneous credits	25.00	
Trophy Donations	25.00	
Memberships	940.00	
		1377.11
Newsletter costs	333.34	
Operating expenses	595.77	
Bank charges	35.17	
Miscellaneous debits	50.00	
		1014.28
Balance of funds - December 1985		<u>362.83</u>

We managed to have a small balance at the end of 1985, but we certainly need to build this figure for year end 1986. Our largest source of income at this time is membership fees. As you can see, it is important to keep our membership growing. The sanction matches planned for 1986 will also build our bank balance substantially.

Our biggest expense has been the newsletter. I hope the membership feels that this is a necessary expense in order to unite and inform members across the country. Our battle with the CKC is an expensive one as included under operating expenses. This expense will show a decrease for 1986.

If you have any questions or concerns, please write.

Susan Harrison,
Treasurer.

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U P C O M I N G E V E N T S

At this time an All Breed Sanction Match is planned for June 29, 1986, at Carp Ont. fairgrounds near Ottawa, However, the CKC has not yet confirmed this date.

For further information, contact Carol Shute R.R. 2 Carp., Ont. KOA 1L0 t13-256-3745.

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Current Affairs:

Congratulations to our new director for Ontario:

Ron Darou
33 Isabella St. #703
Toronto, Ontario

The moratorium on Breed Standards will be lifted for three months beginning in September 1986.

We have already requested input from our members about the height disqualification in our standard. We would be interested in any other alterations our members feel should be made and the reasons for such charges. We have a very short time to submit changes, so now is the time to speak up.

Congratulations to the recently formed Thunder Bay Cocker Spaniel Club; devoted to the interests of American & English Cocker Spaniels.

President - Judy Prouty
Secretary - Linda Williamson
Treasurer - Jane Lingman
Social
Director - Andre Talbot
Newsletter - Jennifer Halldorson
Trophy - Janis Santoro
Publicity - Kathy Lingman

Address of Secretary: 275 County Blvd. Thunder Bay, Ontario P7A 7M8.

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Brag & Bitch

The Story of a Show Girl--submitted by Carol and Bert Shute. December, 1984 was a good month for "Carbert" since our Ch. Carbert's 'Tis Mine (Frannie) whelped a litter by Am.Ch. Ashley's Golden Rule. Out of this litter we kept a buff girl named Carbert's Serina (Tina) and a red boy named Carbert's English Leather (Willie). We showed Tina as a junior puppy and took our share of losses as normal for a junior puppy. However, as soon as she became a senior puppy, great events started to unfold.

It all started at the Cornwall show in September when she went B.P.I.G. under Levin DeBruyne. This was quickly followed by the Central Ontario C.S.C. specialty when she won the Puppy Sweeps under Ron Darou, followed by Best of Breed and Best Puppy in Show under Ted Young Jr. A months' rest was next until the Belleville shows in October. Under Ed Dixon she went B.P.I.G. and Eve Whitmore agreed by also giving her B.P.I.G. and also Best Puppy in Show. By this time, Tina is Ch. Carbert's Serina.

Following these highs, in November at the upstate C.S.C. and the Western N.Y. C.S.C., Tina won a 4 and a 5 point major back to back from the puppy class under Betty Duding and Paul Hipsly respectively. Tina was handled by Marty Flugel at these shows. December took Tina to Ohio where she picked up another major under Virginia Lyne as an open bitch. January saw Tina at the A.S.C. National in New Jersey with Marty. Here Tina took winners Bitch under Emma Dodd to become known as Am. Can. Ch. Carbert's Serina. At this time Tina had just turned 13 months old. What a show girl!

Another note of interest is that Tina's maternal sister, Ch. Carbert's The Rose (Jessie), a black girl sired by Am. Ch. Kaplar's Kon Man was bred to Am. Ch. Kaplar's Royal Kavilier and is due to whelp during the last half of March. This looks like another promising litter.

Jean Hallett sent the following news.
The first show here is over--a good weekend for our crew with back to back Gr. 1sts on my black Ch. Shadyhill's Powerhouse--"Buzzy" under R. MacKnight and H. Logan and Puppy group and 4 pts., on Shadyhill's Quiet Riot--black boy who will be going to live with Patty Watson in Regina. Also finished the B & T bitch Shadyhill's Try Me Once. My hybrid girl. I also have here with me for the year, the brown dog from the west, Ch. Shadyhill's the Root Bear.

Congratulations to "Disco" - Am. Can. Ch. Homestead's Diamond Jim owned by Colleen Davies of Toronto. He is top sporting dog in Canada for 1985. It has been a long time since one of our breed has reached such heights. This should be an inspiration to us all!

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RABIES ALERT!

Veterinarians are predicting that the incidence of rabies will reach record proportions in Ontario in 1986. At the present time, 114 people are taking rabies vaccine after being in contact with one rabid dog. Rabies is fatal to humans and animals. Even though your dogs are kenneled, it is still possible for them to come in contact with a rabid wild animal. Are you taking the necessary precautions? At the same time, don't forget to have your cats vaccinated also.

* * *

CLASSIFIED

D. Jean Donahue - Rainmaker Cockers Reg'd.
RR5 site 15 Box 22
Prince Albert, Sask. S6V 5R3
Phone - 306-763-8142

Puppies whelped March 2, 1986
Sir: Am.Ch. Frandeas Top Brass - b/t
Dam: Can.Ch. Ramicans Rainmaker- b/t
2 t/t males, 3 b/t females

* * *

LATE NEWS:

There will be a booster show for the A.C.S.C.C. in conjunction with the Lakehead Kennel Club on July 27; 1986. Judge: Ilené Fraser
For further information contact: Judy Prouty, R.R. 3, Thunder Bay. Ont., P7C 4V2.

THE COCKER SPANIEL CLUB OF CANADA

CONSTITUTION

I.—TITLE

This organization shall be known as "The Cocker Spaniel Club of Canada," with headquarters in Toronto.

II.—OBJECT.

The object of the Club shall be the encouragement of breeding, exhibiting and training of Cocker Spaniels, and the offering of special prizes at bench shows where the Standard of points of this Club are recognized and the classes of Cocker Spaniels are judged by a member of the Club's list of judges.

III.—MEMBERSHIP.

Any individual of good character shall be eligible for membership in the Club. The power of election to membership is vested in the Executive Committee, and three negative votes shall reject. The membership fee shall be \$2, payable on election to membership.

IV.—OFFICERS.

The officers of the Club shall be a President, a First Vice-President, a Second Vice-President, and a Vice-President for each Province, a Secretary-Treasurer, and an Executive Committee consisting of eight other names and the above. They shall be elected by ballot at the annual meeting of the Club, and shall hold office until the next annual meeting or until their successors shall be elected. No member may hold more than one office at the same time.

V.—MANAGEMENT.

The management of the Club shall be entrusted to its Executive Committee. Five members of the Executive Committee shall constitute a quorum at all of its meetings. The powers of the Executive Committee may be limited by action taken at any meeting of the Club.

VI.—PRESIDENT.

The President shall preside at all meetings of the Club and Executive Committee. He shall audit and approve all bills. He shall order special meetings of the Club and Executive Committee to be held whenever in his judgment the same may be necessary.

VII.—VICE-PRESIDENTS.

In the absence of the President, or in the event of his inability to act, the First Vice-President, and in his absence the Second Vice-President, and in his absence one of the Provincial Vice-Presidents, shall exercise all of his powers and duties.

VIII.—SECRETARY-TREASURER

The Secretary-Treasurer shall keep the minutes of all meetings of the Club and Executive Committee; notify members of their election; notify members of all meetings of the Club; conduct all correspondence, and have charge of all the books, papers and records of the Club. He shall render a report at the annual meeting generally outlining the work of the Executive Committee for the preceding fiscal year, and showing the general condition of the affairs of the Club. He shall be a custodian of all cups, prizes, medals, etc., belonging to the Club, and in his annual report make a detailed statement of all such cups, prizes, medals, etc., stating when and where the same were offered for competition, and what wins have been made on the same, with the names of the winning dogs and their owners.

He shall have custody of all moneys of the Club, and shall pay all bills when properly audited and approved, but only when ordered to be paid by the Club or Executive Committee. He shall make reports to the Executive Committee and exhibit his books and vouchers whenever required so to do; and at the annual meeting he shall render a report in writing showing in detail all receipts and disbursements, which report shall be audited by the President. He shall send bills for dues to all members and shall produce when required a list of all delinquents not entitled to the privileges of the Club.

IX.—VACANCIES.

In case any office shall become vacant, it shall be the duty of the Secretary-Treasurer, under the supervision of the Executive Committee, to cause a ballot to be taken by mail to fill such vacancy. The votes shall be canvassed by the Executive Committee, and all ballots so taken shall remain on file for one year, and may be freely inspected by any member of the Club at all reasonable times.

X.—MEETINGS.

Nine members, present in person, shall constitute

specify the object of the meeting, and a copy of which shall be mailed to each member of the Club at least ten days before the date of such meeting. No business shall be transacted at any special meeting except that indicated in the notice.

XI.—DUES.

The annual dues shall be \$2.00, payable upon election to membership, and on or before the annual meeting in each year. But all persons elected to membership in the months of August and September shall be exempt from payment of dues for that fiscal year (the period beginning October 1st and ending September 30th). No member in arrears for dues shall enjoy any of the privileges of the Club until all his or her dues are paid; and in all cases dues must be paid on or before the closing of entries of any one show.

XII.—DISCIPLINE.

The Executive Committee shall have the power, by a majority vote of the members present, to suspend any person from membership in the Club who, in their opinion, has been guilty of a fraudulent or dishonorable act in connection with bench shows or field trials. No person shall, however, be suspended unless ten days' notice of the charge against him, as well as of a time and place where he may appear in his own defence, shall be served upon him. Notice by registered mail to his last known address to be sufficient service. The right of expulsion shall rest with the Club.

XIII.—PRIZES.

All Club prizes offered for competition shall be open for members only and subject to the rules, weights and Standard of the Club. Any member holding a trophy must furnish a bond, to be approved of by the Executive. No Club prize shall be offered for any breed other than Cocker Spaniels, nor unless the officiating judge shall agree to base his awards upon the rules, weights and Standard of the Club. At each annual meeting the Executive Committee shall invite expressions of opinion from the members as to the character of prizes to be purchased with Club funds, and as to the most equitable method of placing the same in competition.

XIV.—STANDARD.

The following Standard of Perfection for Cocker Spaniels is hereby established:

SKULL—Not so heavy as in other Sporting Spaniels, with smooth forehead and clearly defined eyebrows and stop, the median line distinctly marked and gradually disappearing until lost rather more than half-way up a well developed, rounded and comparatively wide skull, showing no prominence in the cheeks, which, like the sides of the muzzle, should present a smooth clean-cut appearance.

MUZZLE—Proportionately shorter and lighter than in the Field Spaniel, showing no fullness under the eyes; jaws even and approaching squareness. Teeth sound and regular, the front ones meeting. Lips cut off square, preventing any appearance of snipiness. Nose well developed in all directions and black in color excepting in the Reds, Livers, Parti-colors of these shades, and in the Roans of the lighter hues, when it may be brown or black.

EYES—Comparatively large, round, rather full yet never goggled nor weak as in the Toy Spaniel kinds. They should be dark in the Blacks, Black and Tan, the darker shades of Parti-colors and Roans. In the Reds and Livers, and in the Parti-colors and Roans of these colors, they should be brown, but of a shade not lighter than hazel.

EARS—Lobular, set low, leather fine and not extending beyond the nose, well clothed with long, silky hair, which should be straight or wavy.

NECK AND SHOULDERS—Neck sufficiently long to allow the nose to reach the ground easily; muscular, free from throatiness, and running into clean cut, sloping shoulders, which should not be wide at the points.

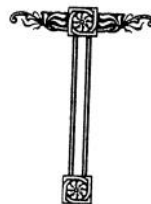
BODY—Comparatively short, compact and firmly knit together, giving the impression of a concentration of power and untiring activity. Chest deep rather than wide, not narrow fronted nor yet so wide as to interfere with free action of the forelegs. Ribs well sprung, deep and carried far back; short in the coupling and flank, free from any tucked appearance. Back and loin immensely strong and compact in proportion to the size of the dog, the former level and the latter slightly arched. Hips wide with quarters considerably rounded and very muscular.

LEGS AND FEET—Forelegs short and straight, though proportionately longer than in any of the other breeds of short-legged Spaniels; strongly boned and muscled, with elbows well let down and straight, short, strong pasterns. Hind legs proportionately short. Stiles well bent; second thighs clearly defined. Hocks clean, strong, well let down, bent and turning neither in nor out; the hind quarters from a back view presenting an impressive combination of propelling power. Feet neither small nor large, round, firm, not spreading and with deep, strong, horny pads and plenty of hair between the toes. They should turn neither in nor out.

The CONSTITUTION AND STANDARD

— of —

The Cocker Spaniel Club of Canada



ORGANIZED 1909

OFFICERS

Patrons

H. M. DYMENT T. D. MCGAW H. MCGEE
JOE HILL C. MCNAB WILSON

A. S. ANDERSON

Hon. President

JNO. G. KENT

Hon. Vice-Presidents

HON. TOWNSEND SCUDDER A. D. HEWARD
T. A. ARMSTRONG

Past President

R. TYRWHITT

President

E. J. ORPWOOD

1st Vice-President

P. HERD

2nd Vice-President

W. M. MISKELLY

Secretary-Treasurer

R. G. DUDLEY

Provincial Presidents

Manitoba—T. P. MURRAY
Alberta—W. G. CLIMO
British Columbia—H. R. MOORE

Executive Committee

MRS. T. WORTHY, MESSRS. S. HAMILTON,
J. O'NEILL, D. N. WRIGHT, H. HOGG, H. MASSIE

Hon. Solicitor

LT.-COL. G. F. MCFARLAND

Hon. Veterinary

DR. J. A. CAMPBELL

a quorum at all meetings of the Club. The annual meeting shall be held in September, during the week of the Canadian National Exhibition Dog Show, the time and place to be fixed by the Executive Committee. If the President or Vice-Presidents, as the case may be, shall neglect or refuse to call a special meeting when requested so to do, a special meeting may be called by a notice in writing signed by at least ten per cent. of the members of the Club, which notice shall

STERN—Should be set on and carried level with the back, and when at work its action should be incessant in this, the brightest and merriest of the whole Spaniel family.

COAT—Flat or slightly waved, silky and very dense, with ample Setter-like feather.

COLOR AND MARKINGS—Blacks should be jet black, and Reds, Livers, etc., should never be faded or "washy" shades, but of good sound colors. White on the chest of self-colors, while objectionable, should not disqualify.

WEIGHT—Not under 23 nor exceeding 28 pounds.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION—Embodying the foregoing, i.e., a neat headed, wide awake, serviceable looking little dog with an expression of great intelligence, short in body when viewed from above, yet standing over considerable ground for one of his inches, upon strong, straight front legs, with wide, muscular quarters, suggestive of immense power, especially when viewed from behind. A downward tendency in front he ought not to possess but should stand well up at the shoulders, like the clever little sporting dog that he is. Massive in appearance by reason of his sturdy body, powerful quarters and strong, well-boned limbs, he should nevertheless impress one as being a dog capable of considerable speed combined with great powers of endurance and in all his movements he should be quick and merry, with an air of alertness and a carriage of head and stern suggestive of an inclination to work.

SCALE OF POINTS.

Skull	8
Muzzle	10
Eyes	7
Ears	4
Neck and Shoulders	15
Body	18
Legs and Feet	18
Stern	5
Coat	10
Color and Marking	5
Total	100

XV.—AMENDMENTS

This Constitution may be amended at any annual meeting of the Club by a two-thirds vote of the members present; provided, however, that notice of the proposed amendment shall be mailed to the members at least twenty-one days before such meeting. It shall be the duty of the Secretary-Treasurer to mail such notices. No change in the Standard shall be made except by unanimous vote of all the members of the Club.

XVI.—ORDER OF BUSINESS.

At all meetings of the Club the following order of business shall be observed, unless this order shall be suspended by the vote of the meeting:—

1. Reading of Minutes;
2. Report of Secretary-Treasurer;
3. Reports of Committees;
4. Election of Officers;
5. Unfinished Business;
6. New Business;
7. Adjournment.

Some of the ads appearing in
"The Constitution and Standard of The Cocker Spaniel Club of Canada"

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Cocker Spaniel Kennels
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Canadian National Winner, 1924

High Class Cocker Spaniel Grown Dogs, Brood Bitches and Puppies for Sale. Full particulars and reasonable prices on application.

AT STUD

CALMA'S CHUM'S MODEL—C.K.C. 38091 (Black), Saakatoon Exhibition Winner 1924. By Crown Jewel—Vaughan Peggy. Fee..... \$ 25.00

CALMA'S ADMIRATION—C.K.C. 42924 (Black). By Ch. Matlock Durbar—Calma's Flossie. Fee..... 20.00

CALMA'S DURBAR—C.K.C. (Black). By Ch. Matlock Durbar—Calma's Red Ruth. Fee..... 25.00

CALMA'S LITTLE RED—C.K.C. 40249 (Red). Regine Exhibition Winner 1924. By Calma's Roy—Matlock Lady II. Fee..... 20.00


CALMA'S FIELD MARSHALL—C.K.C. (Red). By Calma's Little Red—Calma's Flossie. Fee..... 25.00

Winners 29 Firsts, 3 Seconds, with 32 entries, in 1924, including Best Cocker, at Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, 42 Cockers benched. Best Cocker, at Vancouver Exhibition, 24 Cockers benched.

WM. G. CLIMO, Proprietor
609 35th Avenue N.E. CALGARY, ALTA.

Calmo Cocker Spaniel Kennels
Fred W. Lewis, Prop.

359 East Dundas St. Telephone
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Pure Bred Cocker Spaniels, Grown Dogs, Brood Bitches and Puppies for Sale. Prices reasonable—full description on application.

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OTTAWA KENNELS
Dogs at Stud—Fee \$25.00



Ch. Ottawa Fascinator

RED AND WHITE
Champion Ottawa Fascinator
C.K.C. 2192

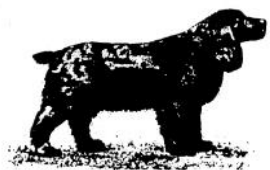
Ottawa Tartan
C.K.C. 1908

RED
Ottawa Red Jacket
C.K.C. 2732

BLACK
Ottawa Warlock Jr.
C.K.C. 2197

T. Andrew Armstrong
242 Fifth Ave. Ottawa, Canada

Moore's Premier Sporting Cocker
Exclusive Cocker Breeder Since 1905



Moore's Ch. Master Key, C.K.C.

The products of these kennels are recognized as producers of high class show bench sporting specimens. Their blood lines are so strongly developed through years of constant breeding, that no matter whether you buy male or female, they will produce champions of the highest merit.

Moore's Premier Cocker are 100% Quality

MOORE'S FAMOUS STUD DOGS
have sired such outstanding specimens as: Moore's Ch. Rosaline, Killarney, Dooney Swell, Cameo, Ch. Master Key, Int. Ch. Junetta Ohio, Int. Ch. Billy Ohio, Jr., Ch. Cyclone, and hundred of others.

Moore's Premier Sporting Cocker Bring Results

Our kennels consist of blacks, reds, red and white, and black and white.

MRS. HARRY MOORE
1056 Burnaby Street VANCOUVER, B.C.

MATLOCK COCKER KENNELS
Reg.

Breeders and Exhibitors of
High Class Cocker

Our dogs have won from
Coast to Coast

E. CARGILL
6357 Argyle St. Vancouver, B.C.

JOHN MASSIE
Breeder and Exhibitor of
**HIGH-CLASS
COCKER SPANIELS**
All Colors

Sturdy Pups usually for sale
Raised in the Northwoods

AT STUD NORTHWOOD SANDY
by Satisfaction

Correspondence a pleasure
John Massie Timmins, Ont.

THISTLE GROVE KENNELS
of Cocker Spaniels
Owned by
MR. J. B. FORSYTH, 550 Jane Street
Toronto 9, Canada

Breeder and Exhibitor of High Class
Cocker—Black, Red, and Parti-colors

Humbervale Cocker Kennels
Toronto, Ontario,
Canada

EPILEPSY: Causes and Controls

Epilepsy is one of the oldest brain diseases known to man and also occurs in lower animals, especially the dog, making this a disease of considerable veterinary and comparative medical interest.

The disorder is characterized by chronically recurring seizures, usually generalized or partial, brought about by excessive paroxysmal neuronal discharges in the brain.

Clinical signs during either generalized or partial seizures include:

MOTOR SIGNS - Movements during a convulsion are typically, first, prolonged muscular contraction; then alternating contractions and partial relaxation, followed by running movements.

CONSCIOUSNESS - Dogs usually seem unconscious during a seizure.

AUTONOMIC SIGNS - Profuse salivation, urination, and defecation often occurs.

BEHAVIORAL SIGNS - Complex behavioral signs frequently develop immediately before or after a seizure, such as apprehension, restlessness, chewing, howling or barking, and changes in drinking and eating habits.

Generalized seizures have bilateral and more or less symmetrical signs, whereas partial seizures are asymmetric; both types of epileptic seizure may be produced by anything that alters neuronal function. The primary origin may be extracranial or intracranial.

EXTRACRANIAL CAUSES

Since the brain is dependent on glucose and oxygen for energy, the deprivation of either can lead to seizures. Other metabolic and toxic disorders may affect brain metabolism and also lead to seizures.

A brain suffering hypoxia may be the cause of seizures. Cardiac or pulmonary disease should be investigated and treated.

Severe hepatic disease can lead to

seizures. Often, behavioral signs predominate and can be quite bizarre.

Generalized seizures can result from lead poisoning and, again, behavioral signs may predominate. Some gastrointestinal dysfunction frequently accompanies the syndrome.

INTRACRANIAL CAUSES

These are by far the more common causes of epileptic seizures.

Epilepsy due to tumors is a disease of older dogs. Seizures usually are atypical and frequently partial. After a seizure, the dog may be weak or paralyzed in one limb.

Encephalitic convulsions can occur at any age but are more common in younger animals. There usually is evidence of distemper or other systemic illness.

Seizures due to toxicosis are indicated by a history of exposure to a toxin with continuing symptoms such as salivation, diarrhea, and vomiting; or evidence of hepatic and renal damage.

A blow to the head severe enough to cause unconsciousness or stupor can lead to epilepsy. There may be a long period between such trauma and the onset of seizures.

After every attempt has been made to identify intracranial and extracranial causes of epilepsy, there remains a large number of dogs in which an underlying pathologic process cannot be found to explain the seizures. Such dogs are classed as idiopathic (functional) epileptics. Their seizures are typically generalized and begin from six months to five years of age. Convulsions sometimes are precipitated by watching flashing lights, television, screen doors, or other stimuli. It is probable that inheritance plays a major role in the pathogenesis of this form of epilepsy.

DIAGNOSIS

A routine approach to the diagnosis

of canine epilepsy should attempt to discover and remove the underlying process. If this can be done, the seizures usually can be eliminated. But if the underlying disease process cannot be found, idiopathic epilepsy becomes a diagnosis of exclusion with treatment aimed at symptomatic control of the convulsive activity.

A workable diagnostic approach includes establishing the dog's previous medical history, with the age at onset of seizures, exact nature and frequency of seizures, and their relation to feeding; physical and neurological examinations, and laboratory tests. The cerebrospinal fluid tap examination should be done routinely if there have been seizures for less than three months, but the probability of finding underlying lesion by means of a CSF examination is low if seizures have lasted more than six months.

TREATMENT

As a rule, one should administer the minimal dose of an anticonvulsant, sufficient to control seizures; but avoid sedation, as sleep actually may activate seizures.

Some drugs are definitely contraindicated for use in canine epilepsy. Analeptics and amphetamines may be harmful and phenothiazine-derived tranquilizers activate EEG abnormalities associated with epilepsy. Such drugs also can induce or maintain status epilepticus (repeated convulsions without regaining consciousness) in the dog.

Many epileptic patients can be cured with careful thought to eliminating any underlying pathologic process. In those dogs which the underlying condition cannot be found or cannot be corrected adequate control of seizures usually can be attained with the use of appropriate anticonvulsant drugs.

COAT CARE AND CONDITIONING

There are many facets of the dog game that, despite experience, and due to a lack of artistic ability, one can never master to a highly proficient degree regardless of how hard one tries. Then too, there are areas where if one persists and doesn't mind applying a lot of elbow grease, they can learn to do an enviable job. One of these areas is coat care and conditioning. Here the neophyte doesn't need to be skilled with the clipper or thinning shears, in fact, despite his bungling with these tools he can often save what would otherwise have been a complete disaster, if, the coat apart from odd ridges and gaps, is in beautiful bloom.

Yes, Virginia, even a talentless klutz (and I'm proof of that) can excel by applying effort and some amount of attention to directions. Nurturing a coat, while maybe not as complex as pampering an orchid, results, if successful, in resplendent "bloom."

Apart from the actual external care, many factors come into play and influence the growth and health of skin and hair-coat. These will be dealt with superficially as the main content of this article is concerned with what should be done to the outside of the dog.

However, all things considered, regardless of how well the coat is cared for, perhaps the most important touch is how the dog is dried after his bath. For here any lapse in treatment can bring grotesque results. Fluff drying, where the dog is simultaneously brushed as a dryer is trained on the area, brings incomparable results if done properly.

The technique of fluff drying is governed by a few simple rules that will be covered later in this article. But first we must have a coat to work with. Perhaps the most unheeded is that there is no wonder preparation on earth, pill, oil or spray that will grow a lush coat when the dog doesn't possess the genes for same. Having bred for coat, among other things, the genes pre-determine length, thickness and texture although much of what we do to and with the dog can alter their natural progression.

There are doubtless as many and varied methods of treating coats as there are dog fanciers themselves. Their regimens run the full gamut from those who brush faithfully every day, and perhaps wonder why the coat is still sparse (they've been breaking it off or pulling it out) to the once-in-a-blue-mooners who let the dog mat solidly knowing full well the tangle will prevent any hair from falling off (or growing).

And indeed many dog fanciers are notorious for guarding their grooming secrets zealously, all the while trying to "lift" tricks from fanciers they would never admit they envy. Then too, as with anything else in dogs, very few people will agree on everything. If one were to extoll the virtues of a crunchy peanut butter massage as a super coat tonic, another would be quick to point out that the nuts had an abrasive effect on hair and skin.

You see these zealots all over, spraying dogs from unlabelled bottles, blacking out brand names and adding their own (to throw you off the track) or grooming on the sly and confessing they don't do anything special to their dogs (and they don't as long as anyone is watching.) Whether their magic is the reason for their success in the ring or not is debatable but, the big to-do they make about keeping their methods secret

makes you wonder if they feel good coat and condition is the only reason they win. They don't seem to guard their breeding programs like Fort Knox.

Actually good coat management is more than hocus pocus. It is hard work with few shortcuts. It is paying attention to many factors from general hygiene to kennel facilities all of which contribute to the total picture. A dog suffering from any degree of malnutrition (accidental or otherwise), one plagued by internal or external parasites, or riddled by skin trouble will never grow a really fabulous coat or at least never realize his full potential.

About here you pick up some disention from those who moan Cockers already have too much coat and would be better off if it didn't grow so well. Despite how much or how little one prefers, no dog looks good if his coat is stringy, choppy, brittle, riddled with gaping holes or lacks luster. Healthy bloom is achieving the best you can with what you've got.

Cockers do not have to be kept like a hot house plant, or wrapped and oiled and confined in cages. There is no need to risk unsoundness for the sake of adding an extra inch of growth.

Everyone has their pet theories regarding the best way to raise dogs and many of their notions involve diet. A diet deficient in necessary elements can take toll on the skin and hair but in general a name brand meal or kibble product to which an amount of name brand canned beef has been added for increased palatability will suffice the average dog. Some faddists supplement to cope with all manner of real and imagined shortages and do nothing but ruin the diet. Much money has been spent by the dog food companies in preparing a complete, balanced fare and the home grown expert would do well not to add extras unless the need is clearly indicated least his additions throw the dietary balance out of kilter.

Keeping dogs free of all forms of vermin is a prerequisite to growing a good coat. Skin trouble should be dealt with as soon as it erupts and this doesn't mean whipping on a batch of Grandma Ogg's homemade jiffy elixir and cure. Most skin irritation can be held in check with regular attention following your vet's diagnosis and mode of treatment. Nothing wrecks a coat faster than unchecked scratching and biting.

Good run surfacing (not mud) aids in keeping the dog clean. This along with covered runs (if weather is consistently inclement) do much to maintain a good coat, and facilitate daily care, keeping illness to a minimum. When the dog becomes wet and is allowed to dry of his own devices (or simple evaporation) the coat tends to kink or stick together in spots which leads to matting and eventual loss of hair. You can bet your bottom dollar hair will only drop out where you need it most.

Concrete as a run surface is too abrasive to the dog that spends much of his day on it, its rough texture shears off coat especially on elbows and belly. Limestone is powdery, tends to dry skin and dull colors. Pea gravel makes an excellent surface, the pebbles are small and round (less abrasive), and once thoroughly wet down to settle alien sand and powder, is safe even for the lightest colors.

COAT CARE AND CONDITIONING

With these contributing factors squared away we get to the actual grooming. While it sounds commendable that one cares enough for his dog to groom it daily, it results in the senseless loss and breakage of precious coat. This will occur whenever you try to brush a dry or soiled and sticky coat. If you must brush often, to keep your hands busy (and nail biting doesn't become you) at least don't groom a coat dry. A light misting of coat dressing or water beforehand, will do much to save coat. Damp hair is pliable and more inclined to bend than break.

The basic grooming implements are few in number. Number one on the list is a rugged dog dryer. You will never rue the day you buy one. Nothing frays tempers faster than struggling to dry a heavy coated dog with an inadequate dryer (unless its coping with the same on a 90 degree plus day with no air conditioning.) Wrestling with a dog and a hand held dryer is no picnic and when short of patience and energy from the hassle the end result isn't very pretty.

Maybe its worth the struggle with mom's hair dryer (minus the hood) if you only have one or two dogs but, if you have several to keep in coat you'll end up liking the breed a whole lot better if you have a good dependable drier suited for the task. Nothing equals a solid, self-supporting pedestal type floor dryer. Picture yourself if you will, holding a small dryer in one hand, brushing with a second and contemplating a limb transplant so you'll have a necessary third to hold down an unwilling participant. With the money you'll save by not adding the third appendage, you could buy a dryer. Doesn't that make sense? If not, remember — dog people have proven for generations that they could subsist on a diet of beans and "horsemeat helper," whenever fashion or the budget demanded.

After you buy a dryer the remaining essential equipment will seem like a drop in the bucket. You need a waist high table for grooming and this can be a card table with a rubber welcome mat thrown on top to provide secure footing. Get a large Hinds no. 6060 (or corresponding St. Aubrey's) pin brush with stainless steel (non-rusting) pins. This looks like a wooden hairbrush with one inch straight pins (minus the sharp tips) set into a rubber cushion. This brush is used for the bulk of your work so don't skimp and buy one of those cheap plastic imitations. It will last indefinitely if you don't try cleaning the Bar-B-Q grill with it. To prevent damage, store brushes together with bristles (or pins) interlocking. And don't go sitting on them either, you'll cause the pins to retract into the cushion.

For odds and ends get a regular Twinco slicker (not the jumbo model). This is a brush with short wires bent at an angle. It is harsher on the coat and used

primarily to smooth down clipped or short areas and for occasional (let's hope) tough mats that need extra coaxing to let go.

A good steel comb, used mainly to lift and fluff out coats or to "even up", when trimming feet, is next on the agenda. The best (once you get used to working with it) is a handleless jobbie that may come in a combination of half medium, half fine tooth settings. It will be about 7 inches in length with teeth about an inch long set through the narrow back. One that is entirely of medium spaced teeth will be even better as you rarely need a fine one.

Last on the list is a sprayer that can hold either water or coat dressing. A Windex bottle will do, or an inexpensive plastic bottle with trigger sprayer (easier on the hands.)

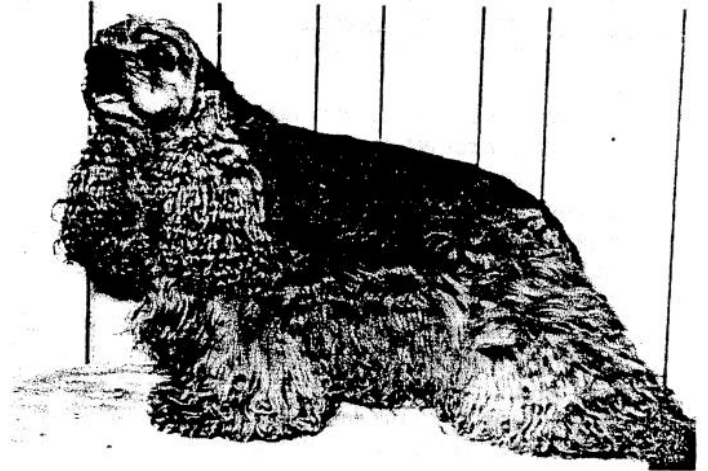
Assembling these items leads up to their usage. Coat conditioning starts best with the young puppy. He can have his first bath at about 3 mos. of age and this is done more to accustom him to it than anything else but, then too it gives some idea of what he will look like as he "coats up". Training him to lay on his side quietly while being worked on will be a God-send later when he has too much coat to tackle in a standing-up position. Some puppies need extra coaxing before they'll co-operate, but in time most learn to comply. This will leave your hands free for more important procedures.

Puppies don't require frequent bathing before 6 mos. of

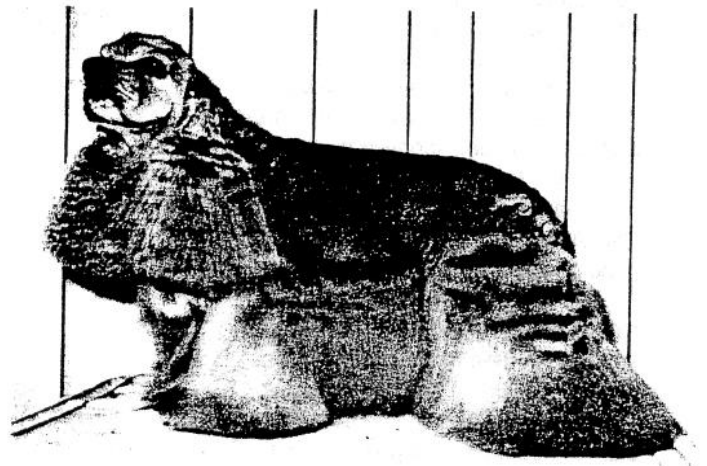
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**FLUFF
DRYING...**

BEFORE



AFTER



COAT CARE (Continued)

age because the hair is generally too short to mat. However, a slow coat (usually the correct straight kind) can be speeded up by regular bathing every month or so. At 6 mos. of age on the button puppies inexplicably mat overnight, in the inner elbow region or between the hind legs and at the tuck-up. At this age they will need bathing more frequently. Depending on how thick the coat is (straight coat requires it less than those with a tendency to curl and cottony textured coat requires it most often) this may be every 2 to 3 weeks.

When the coat is really getting voluminous about 9-10 mos., a once a week routine is followed and continued throughout the dog's career or until he is to be cut down. Usually, this is the only time the dog is groomed apart from dog shows. Unless one uses harsh or strictly detergent shampoos, weekly bathing is not detrimental to the skin or coat of a normal dog. Of course all dogs are individuals and many may differ from the norm.

Baby fine coats benefit from a special shampoo manufactured for the terrier breeds; it adds body without softening the coat. This is followed by a texturizing rinse product, and makes quite a marked difference in the finished product.

Oily coats tend to fall into messy strings despite correct drying and conscientious soaping. There are oil shampoos for these and despite the name, these remove excess oil (artificial or natural) rather than restore it. The indicated companion product is a lemon cream rinse which is slightly astringent.

Minor cases of dry skin may respond to an aerosol (non-greasy) spray. The procedure is to brush the dog across in layers (called line brushing) with the product sprayed at the roots and pin brushed through to the next parting below it.

More persistent cases may be set right by using a light bath oil instead of cream rinse. This is mixed two capfuls to a gallon water and sponged over the dog like a dip. It is allowed to dry (not rinsed off). Because the dog will be oily for a few days until it is absorbed this is not done on a show weekend.

Another procedure is to use a good balsam conditioning product. This can either be diluted like a cream rinse or applied straight. The most effective means is to use almost straight with just a bit of hot water to aid absorption. The

dog is bathed and rinsed, excess water squeezed out and then the conditioner applied copiously and worked in well. It is left on for about 20 minutes and then rinsed clear. This can be repeated for 3-4 weeks at a stretch (used longer the coat gets too limp) but, as it softens the coat, it should not be used for show bathing.

Heavier oils (sold expressly as a canine conditioning oils) are mixed with water and applied heavily to the freshly bathed dog and allowed to dry (without rinsing). However, since they are not fully absorbed they prove too heavy for most coats, attract much dirt, are messy to handle and cause excess matting.

For the average dog the weekly bath does much to accelerate the growth. But, use of a really top-notch shampoo is essential. Use a protein, acid balanced product. These are usually far from cheap but highly concentrated and can be cut down with 8 or 9 parts of water, so they are well worth the initial outlay and the results bear out the expenditure. You follow with a good cream rinse — one which is not left in the coat but, rinsed out completely.

Laundry tubs are the best place to bathe the dog, high enough so you needn't stoop and small enough so you can manage a reluctant dog without having him "jump ship". Rather than have the dog stand in a tub half filled with dirty water, leave the drain open and allow water to run out of the sink as it is used.

Shampoo is handled best and spillage kept to a minimum if you dilute according to directions and place the quantity to be used in one of those plastic pointed tip bottles one uses for hair dyeing. This also makes it a snap to get to those hard to reach spots.

For the actual bath, wet the dog down thoroughly with a hose spray attachment. As each area is soaped, work up a good lather by massaging and squeezing the soap through the hair. Rubbing back and forth only causes tangles. Don't overlook the spots you figure won't show. Pay extra attention to the face, especially the stop, top and underside of ears and any of the clipped regions. These especially show up gray, on blacks, if not washed with the rest of the dog.

Loosen and remove any bits of debris or gravel from between the foot pads and dried excrement under and around the tail. This is also the best and least offen-

sive time to tackle the anal glands.

There is little need for a second lathering if you did the job well on the first go-round. Rinse well and then apply the cream rinse — working gently through the long feathering — then rinse this out again and again till the water runs clear. A lot of people fall down here and the subsequent dulling soap film and scruffy residue are often mistaken for dandruff.

Find a wire crate or make one to fit on top of the laundry tub so you can place the dog on this letting him shake off, allowing the excess water to drip below into the sink. When the torrent stops, squeeze out as much water as possible then follow up with a couple of towels and blot the coat or rub only in the direction the coat hangs. Don't rub up and down against the coat or you'll end up with nothing but tangles.

You can put the dog into a cage to dry entirely by himself and then battle the wild, unmanagable tangles with a slicker brush and end up with a disheveled mess and a lot of missing coat. Or you can do it the right way — by fluff drying — which is more time consuming but THE secret to a beautiful full, flat-laying coat.

It is permissible to partially cage dry a dog with blower aimed high so that mostly just the head and short back coat dries, as these can be hard to handle when too wet. But first slicker the short areas into place and don't start that "long overdue" letter to mother in the interim or you'll come back to find your dog so dry and dull looking you'll never make amends.

Preferably, when time and energy allow, do the entire dog from soaking wet. By this, not dripping wet, but only as dry as the towels could blot him. The wetter the dog (within reason) the more spectacular the effect. But if drenched and dripping, this can go into next week. Always start by slickering the short or clipped areas on head, shoulders, neck and the back coat, etc. to have it lay just right.

Set the dog on a table with a dry towel beneath him. If the dog is shy on chest, do this section of the coat first, as again, whatever is wettest will finish up with the most volume. If the side coat is sparse or thinned down (as naturally occurs in some colors and bloodlines despite elaborate conditioning) you will do this dog laying on his side. Drying against the grain will make the coat stand

off and fills in the scanty sections.

For other dogs the opposite is true — too much side coat that wants to stand out sideways rather than lie smooth. Rather than chop it all off in a fit of passion, begin drying the dog in a standing position. Select a section at the top and work down, use a pin brush with light rapid strokes as the dryer is trained on the same area. Don't move to another part until you have dried each previous area as much as possible.

The main objective of fluff drying is NOT to let any coat dry UNLESS you have brushed it from wet, working in conjunction with the dryer. If any hair dries before you reach it with the brush, or because the dryer hit too wide an area, wet the coat down to the roots with a spray bottle of water and re-dry it properly. This causes every hair to dry straight from root to tip.

When you gain proficiency from doing this repeatedly, you will start with other areas first, generally those which are hardest to persuade to lie properly. You will also learn how not to get ahead of yourself with the dryer. Until then you can start by draping a towel over the dog's back and expose only the immediate area you wish to work on.

For instance, uncover the rear leg and dry from top downward. Hocks can be a real pain in the neck and are best dealt with the slicker and more strenuous strokes. They can kink badly when not done thoroughly and by the time you get to a show the hair will be in five different directions or whichever way makes the dog look cow-hocked or worse. When the leg has been done as well as possible (with the dog in a standing position) inch over and expose the side coat. Again begin at the top and work downward. Then throw off the towel and do the front leg. If the chest hasn't been done earlier, progress to that.

Finish up the first side (the left-show side is generally done first so it looks fullest in the ring) by laying the dog down on his side. Go over the area you already dried, again moving in sections from the top down but this time brushing against the grain. This helps get every last hair dry to the roots. Don't overlook hidden areas that you think won't matter when the dog stands. Every hair contributes to the total picture — be it those in the elbow area or between the hind legs. When the one side is entirely dry from stem to stern, let the dog stand and brush

the hair down into its natural place.

Turn the dog around then follow the same procedure on the second side. First wetting down any area that dried beforehand, and changing to a fresh, dry towel for the dog to stand on. When laying him down to finish up the last side do so carefully so as not to wrinkle the already finished half.

To complete the job, let the dog rise, dry his ears, re-wet the head and carefully slicker dry so that each hair lays right and will not need repeated fussing and primping. Freshen up the show side (that has been laid on) by spraying once over lightly and touching up with pin brush and dryer.

Gently brush the entire coat into place and lift any reluctant hairs with the comb. If you've done the job right each hair will fall separately from the comb. Repetition is the best teacher and practice will familiarize you with the technique and iron out any bugs. Once you develop the wrist action necessary for the job, everything else will come easy. A heavy handed approach that drags the brush through the coat is uncalled for. Roll from the wrist and use quick light brushstrokes — all that is necessary if the dog is done thoroughly each week and not allowed to fall into a matted mess.

Mats do happen in the best of homes, but they needn't be a permanent guest. When they do make their presence felt, pull them apart with your fingers, stubborn mats may let go with light slickering and when an opening crops up, brush over and over with the pin brush until the mat is separated and all debris (or dead hair) is removed.

Dogs, regardless of how well they are conditioned will mat up during stress periods, these can be during and after the heat period in bitches or at any time when the dog is changing coats. Ignoring the problem won't make it go away, nor will it keep more hair on the dog. Dead hair gets trapped and mats rather than falls off — so that in the brushing out process some live coat is also lost. Nothing will keep the coat from waning and being shed so more frequent attention minimizes the loss. The bitch in heat that gets very sticky and tangled between the hind legs may need to have this area (only) bathed semi-weekly — keeping her clean will cut down on mats. When a dog is changing or dropping some coat you will see areas of dead fuzz coming to the

surface, if these are broken apart with fingers (to free live coat) and gone over with the pin brush as often and only where they appear, you'll end up with nearly all the live coat still on him and not in the scrap heap. Always tackle mats before the bath (unless they are just tangles due to sticky substances on the hair — like vaginal discharge, which is easier to handle when clean). Water sets mats and makes them nearly impossible to remove without harming the surrounding coat.

The method set down in this article will see you through weekly maintenance of the dog and have him in good stead for the show ring. His grooming at the show will follow closely what has been done at home. After his bath he should be kept on wire in an exercise pen to keep him high and dry, and water pan should be at a height to keep his ears out.

The actual preparation at the show is to again lie him down and groom. If black or black and tan he is sprayed lightly with water or coat dressing and brushed out completely in layers as though he was being blown dry.

If buff or parti the dog is also sprayed lightly but, talc or baby powder is sprinkled on the hair and brushed to the next part. The dog is then allowed to shake off excess powder in the exercise pen (away from blacks we hope) and right before ring entrance, brushed out thoroughly to remove ALL traces of powder. A cotton ball dipped in water will serve to remove powder from eye rims and nose. And all colors can do with a light touch of vaseline to the nose. If you've dried the topnot properly and it was trimmed to lay correctly, you won't need hairspray to hold it in place.

If eyes are prone to staining, mop up thoroughly with cotton and then apply powder or one of the touch up sticks for this purpose to help dry up the stain. These look ridiculous left on and can be subject to the AKC rule concerning altering, so should be removed prior to show time.

You may never learn to sculpt the perfect dog from the mass of hair, but with practice you can do a great job of fluff drying and conditioning that will outshine those who seem expert with shears and clippers, maneuver the dog artfully in the ring and yet through ignorance or folly, present him like a woolly bear.

Sometimes, when the weather is nice, I see the two of them coming slowly up the street. I feel like waving hello as they pass, but then I remember that my friend is blind. He is led by his constant companion who is his eyes. There is a kinship, an affection that develops between a man and his dog that is often warmer than the bonds of friendship between humans. Even though one has grown blind and deaf with old age, there is still communication-- if only by one touching the other. I watch as the two continue until they are out of sight-- the gentle, blind old dog, and the man who owns, guides and cares for him each day.

* * *

Derek & Chris Boutillier ordered the ASC video titled "Cockers in Motion". When Chris went to the Customs office to pick it up, she was ordered to pay \$40.00 since it was assumed that a video with that title must be pornographic. After an explanation by Chris, the fee was reduced to \$10.00.

AND

Jean Palmer related an anecdote about her early days in Cocker (late '50's). When told that a certain dog was a monorchid; Jean replied; "I don't care what colour he is". You've come a long way Jean...



Some articles appearing in this newsletter are reprinted from the "Cocker Spaniel Leader".

NOTE: New feature of newsletter-
Classified Column cost \$5.00 per insert
 -advertise puppies for sale, dogs for sale,
 stud services, handling service, etc.

Would you like to contribute to your newsletter? Notes on caring for cockers, special interest to do with our breed, articles for comment and bringing our attention to special events will all be appreciated.

Contributions should be in by the 15th day of:

March - for April newsletter
 June 15 - July newsletter
 Sept. 15 - Oct. newsletter
 Dec. 1 - Jan. newsletter

Send to: Lois Proctor or Susan Harrison
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AMERICAN COCKER SPANIEL CLUB OF CANADA * Membership or Renewal
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Members who have not renewed their membership for 1986 by Mar. 31 will no longer receive the newsletter.